



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 30, 1921.

REVERSAL OF MORAL PROCESS
PUT THIS IN YOUR HAT
AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
DEMOCRACY—ITS RESPONSIBILITIES
YOUR INCOME RETURNS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 804—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 113 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 255, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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No. 48

-:- Reversal of Moral Process -:-

The reversal of a great process of moral education is seen by the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council in the present economic reaction, which it declares has attained so much momentum that the great Christian principle of the living wage is not only neglected in theory, but widely violated in practice.

A formal statement by the department points out that before the war, the principle of a living wage was gradually but steadily winning acceptance from all classes of people, and that during the war it was formally recognized and enforced by public authority through the United States Labor Board.

The statement issued by the Social Action Department is as follows:

"The present movement for wage reductions disregards almost entirely the question of justice. Sometimes the demand for lower wages is expressed in the brutal language of economic materialism: 'Labor must be liquidated.' Sometimes it is stated in terms that have a false appearance of fairness: 'Wages must go down with prices.' Scarcely ever is the question asked: 'Will the reduced wages afford the workers and their families a decent livelihood?'

"It is now more than thirty years since Pope Leo XIII restated the great Christian principle of the living wage. 'When through necessity or the fear of a worse evil,' said the great Pontiff, 'the worker accepts less than a living wage, he is the victim of force and injustice.' Before the great war, this doctrine had been gradually but steadily winning acceptance among all classes of our people. During the war it was formally recognized and enforced by public authority through the National War Labor Board.

"Since the war we have seen a reversal of this great process of moral education. In the last few months the reaction has attained such momentum that the living wage principle is not only neglected in theory, but widely violated in practice. The remuneration of immense numbers of employees has been reduced to three dollars a day, and even less. Three dollars a day is not now a living wage for the father of a family. In 1914 no competent authority placed the cost of maintaining a man and wife and three small children at less than two and one-half dollars per day. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics informs us that the cost of living was in September, 1921, 76½ per cent higher than in 1914. The National Industrial Conference Board, a bureau conducted by employers' associations, estimates the increase in living costs during the same period as 63 1-10 per cent.

"The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council recognizes that some reduction of war time wages is not only inevitable but practically necessary. The department maintains, however, that the lowered rates of pay should safeguard the right of the worker to maintain himself and his family in reasonable comfort. We believe that this rule is not only morally right but economically expedient. In this time of industrial depression, these words of the Catholic Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction are peculiarly pertinent: 'The large demand for goods which is created and maintained by high rates of wages and high purchasing power is the surest guarantee of a continuous operation of industrial establishments.'"

FAITH IN WORKERS JUSTIFIED.

"The normal human being is naturally honest."

That is the verdict of William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety Company, an organization that does one-sixth of the bonding of our financial institutions and business houses. All the bond thefts and all the absconding cashiers have failed to shake his supreme faith in human nature, which he has studied from every angle on his way from newsboy to president of the largest surety company in the world.

"The great trouble with the public today," declares Mr. Joyce in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.), "is that they cannot be persuaded to believe that inborn in every normal person is a desire to do some good in the world. If we were to analyze our thoughts carefully we would find that our strongest inclinations are toward better things. Most people really want to do right, to look well, and to be highly regarded in their community. They have a desire to advance, to improve their surroundings, and to succeed. They wish to be popular, to cultivate better traits, and to improve themselves mentally."

"Why is it, then, that so many people go wrong?"

"For the simplest reason in the world. And many of them could be avoided. Employers and parents do not realize the vital importance of environment during the character-forming period of life, which might be said to run from the age of 4 or 5 to the middle 20's—sometimes even into the 30's. We give careful attention to training animals and nursing plants, but we let children run wild among surroundings that would often be detrimental to the characters of fully developed adults.

"Another great trouble is that employers place carelessly chosen employees, in their early 20's, in positions where they are exposed to too much financial temptation. Boys of that age are really in the character-forming period of their lives, when their inclinations are strong; they are impressionable and easily led; their restlessness is great and so are their desires; their imaginations are easily stimulated.

"Employers who place weak characters in positions of great financial responsibility are seriously at fault. Not only is it the duty of the employer to see that the character of his people is properly studied, and that only those capable of withstanding temptation are placed in control of funds or marketable securities, but it is also his duty to guard against any weakening of their wills, by so arranging the work that they will constantly be checked by others. Employers who do not look out for these things are in a great measure responsible for the acts of their people, for it is 'opportunity that makes the thief.'"

MILK STRIKE NOT OVER.

Milk distributors in New York City insist that the strike of several thousand teamsters "is over," but they are asking for an injunction to compel strikers to return their route books. These books contain the lists of customers which the drivers secured, as do other salesmen. The deposit of \$150 is still held by the companies, and the strikers say the injunction is an attempt to secure court sanction to confiscate this money.

EX-SERVICE MEN.

Lack of information on the part of ex-service men and their dependents, regarding the benefits accruing to them under soldier relief legislation, are the principal causes of the criticism of veterans relief, as conducted by the Government, according to Col. Charles R. Forbes.

"Some persons have condemned Government aid on the basis of a few isolated cases which have never come to the attention of the Veterans' Bureau," said Col. Forbes today. "The Clean-Up Campaign unearthed thousands of cases throughout the country showing that service men were unaware of the benefits to which this legislation entitled them. The clean-up squads have handled 69,125 cases, and of that number only 4236 remain pending at the Central Office. The remainder have been adjudicated and notices of settlement have been forwarded to the claimants. The total number 69,125 cases includes those forwarded to the regional offices, since decentralization went into effect. A total of 106,000 ex-service men have been interviewed individually, and thousands of others have been addressed collectively in American Legion Posts, Red Cross Chapters, and in the meetings of other veteran organizations."

As a typical example, Col. Forbes calls attention to a case in Newark, N. J., where the wife of a victim of shell shock had been soliciting aid from various charitable institutions. She had two young children to support. Although entitled to compensation, this man and his wife had never filed a claim. The Veterans' Bureau without this application was powerless to act on his case.

"We had another case," said Col. Forbes, "who through the misunderstanding of the meaning of the relief legislation had failed to file a claim, although suffering from a major disability, and unable to work.

"Another tragic case was that of an ex-service man who was brought up in a cult which disbelieves in medical doctors and whose parents persuaded him not to submit to treatment for a tubercular condition. Nevertheless, a friend brought him before the clean-up squad. He had suffered severe hemorrhages and was subject to a high temperature. This man was immediately hospitalized, and the squad is hopeful of his recovery.

"These are only typical of the thousands of deserving cases discovered by the clean-up squads. There are a few malingerers, who hope to be supported by the Government, who claim the Government is robbing them of their rights, but these cases are soon discovered and summarily dealt with.

"There are other veterans suffering from disabilities of service origin who think that they have forfeited all right to compensation because their War Risk Insurance has lapsed. This is obviously incorrect but it is a misconception which persists."

GARMENT WORKERS.

Members of the Garment Workers' Union employed at Goldstone Brothers' factory in this city held a Christmas party, entertainment and dance. Talent was shown by the employees in the various numbers of a musical and literary program.

PUT THIS IN YOUR HAT.

The most widespread and systematic boycott ever launched and carried on in the history of the labor movement of America is that of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council against four moving picture studios, which locked out every union mechanic in their employ last July, when the latter refused to work a ten-hour day instead of eight and accept a cut in pay ranging from \$1 to \$3 per day. Hundreds of skilled men and women were forced upon the streets, thus adding to the already large army of unemployed. But the four studios which attempted to lower wages and lengthen the work-day now realize they made a very costly mistake, as practically every trade unionist in Los Angeles is paying a monthly assessment of 50 cents, the vast sum thus realized being devoted to carrying on the boycott. The committee representing the two councils is sending letters to every National and International union and every central body in the United States and Canada, and to every city throughout the world where there is a labor movement. Letters are being forwarded daily to Australia, New Zealand, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Italy, Russia, and Germany. These letters request that trade unionists and their friends refrain from patronizing any theatre displaying films produced by the following Los Angeles studios:

Goldwyn, Lasky-Famous Players, Realart, William Fox, and Universal.

Following are the "stars" employed by the four unfair producers:

Goldwyn Studios.

Mary Alden	Tom Moore
Will Rogers	James Kirkwood
Helene Chadwick	Ralph Lewis
Richard Dix	Howard Davy
Colleen More	Cullen Landis
Pauline Frederick	

Universal Film Co.

Herbert Rawlinson	Eileen Sedgwick
Priscilla Dean	Gladys Walton
Harry Carey	Marie Prevost
Art Acord	Frank Mayo
Hoot Gibson	Miss DuPont

Famous Players Lasky

Wanda Hawley	Jack Holt
Bebe Daniels	Walter Hires
Mary Miles Minter	Conrad Nagle
Constance Binney	Lois Wilson
Theodore Roberts	Mildred Harris
Monte Blue	May McAvoy

Realart Corp.

Wallace Reid	Ethel Clayton
Thomas Meighan	David Kirkwood
Gloria Swanson	Agnes Ayres
Elliot Dexter	Julia Faye
Dorothy Dalton	"Fatty" Arbuckle
Betty Compson	Lila Lee

Wm. Fox Productions.

Tom Mix	Wm. Russell
Barbara Bedford	Shirley Mason
Eileen Percy	Chester Conklin
Jack Gilbert	Al. St. John
Buck Jones	Clyde Cook
Dustin Farnum	Harry Debbs.

Every person who reads this article is requested to cut out the above list of producers and "stars" and to consult the list before entering a "movie" picture show. If any one of these names appear on the program in front of the theatre or the handbills, the Los Angeles trades unionists ask that you do not spend your money on the enemies of labor.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

At a meeting presided over by Mr. Gompers, the governing board of the General Committee on the Limitation of Armament, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution urging as an immediate and pressing necessity the calling of an international economic conference.

The resolution distinguishes sharply between a purely financial conference and an economic conference. Following is the resolution:

"Whereas, It is apparent that the work of the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments inevitably leads back to basic economic conditions which can be altered little, if any, by political arrangements, and

"Whereas, We are convinced that valuable and praiseworthy as it is, the work of the present international conference in Washington can be only a beginning in the solution of world problems which are finally economic in character; and

"Whereas, There is every good reason to believe that further international conferences are in prospect; be it

"Resolved, That the General Committee on the Limitation of Armament urges upon the United States and upon other nations the immediate and pressing necessity for an international economic conference to meet and deal with those problems which can be dealt with in no other way; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we adopt the following as a statement of reasons for this conviction:

"Governments and political arrangements between governments may transfer wealth but they cannot create wealth, hence to deal solely with political issues cannot produce of itself either the fundamental constructive thought or the basic economic readjustment necessary to world stability. The radical and progressive proposal for the reduction of naval expenditures for destructive equipment can be viewed only as a magnificent initial step which is likely to prove futile if not followed as it logically should be by a fearless dealing with the economic aspect of world relations.

"It is vital that the credit of European communities be restored and made stable, and this cannot be done until economic order is restored.

"It has been stated semi-officially that arrangements for an international financial conference have been considered and partly perfected. The insufficiency of a conference, representing financial interests only, must be obvious to those who have given thought to the subject, as such a conference would not be competent and would not have the authority to deal with those questions which are of most vital moment.

"The paramount need is to start the wheels of industry and to restore the world of agriculture to its full productiveness. Commodities which maintain accepted standards of life must be produced in normal manner and quantity as the basis for stable credit and stable rates of exchange. It is vital that there be made such international adjustments as will not only promote but will stimulate economic growth and stability. Every factor in the world's economic life must be adequately represented."

More than 1200 speakers have volunteered to speak for the General Committee, many of them being members and officers of trade unions.

Any city or organization will be supplied with a speaker, upon notifying the Speakers Bureau, General Committee on the Limitation of Armament, 1319 F street, Washington. Speakers are available for any State, the director of the Bureau stated today.

In order to get an immediate expression of public opinion regarding the international issues which the nation faces today, the General Committee is asking each audience, before whom a speaker appears, to forward resolutions to Washington stating their indorsement of America's participation in further world agreements.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

The value of the California citrus crop last year was approximately four and one-half times greater than the production of gold for the same period. Thus California, the Golden State, has passed completely from the era of auriferous treasure to the more permanent citrus industry.

This comparison is prepared by G. Harold Powell of the Fruit Exchange.

He states:

"During the year ending August 31, 1920, California shipped 38,077 cars of oranges and grapefruit and 8680 carloads of lemons, making a total of 46,757 cars of citrus fruits from the entire State.

"Of this large quantity of fruit the 10,500 grower members of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange shipped 12,144,964 boxes of oranges, 226,266 boxes of grapefruit, and 3,452,534 boxes of lemons, making a total of 15,823,764 boxes, or 34,461 carloads. The Exchange shipments represented 73.7 per cent of the entire crop shipped from California during the 12 months' period.

"The returns for the fruit shipped through the Exchange, f.o.b. cars California, approximate \$59,221,329 for the 1919-20 citrus crop. Based on the Exchange returns, the returns to California, the total crop was approximately \$81,200,000, representing a delivered value in the wholesale markets of the United States of \$106,600,000, including \$25,400,000 of freight and refrigeration charges. The retail dealer paid out approximately \$121,100,000 for the fruit and the consumer paid nearly \$166,000,000 for it. This year the figures will be larger, the returns available up to October 31 showing that the growers had received something like \$83,537,344 for the 1921 citrus crop.

"According to the latest figures available, there are at the present time approximately 113,821 bearing acres of oranges in California and another 47,758 acres of non-bearing trees, which will, within a few years, start producing. There are 33,059 bearing acres of lemons.

"The total acreage planted to citrus trees in California is today 212,133 acres. Of this amount 161,579 acres are oranges and 50,554 are lemons.

"To give some idea of the part the California citrus industry plays in supplying the retailers of the United States and Canada with oranges and lemons throughout the year, it is interesting to note that if the 18,702,800 boxes of fruit shipped during the 1919-20 season had been distributed in an equal fashion among the 400,000 retailers of these two countries, each merchant would have had over 46 boxes of citrus fruits to handle in his fruit business during the year."

W. D. Fennimore
J. W. Davis
A. R. Fennimore

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

ARGENTINA. Buenos Aires.—An important decision has been rendered upholding the constitutionality of the new rental laws, one of which provides that proprietary rights in rental property are restricted to promote general well-being.

AUSTRIA. Civil Employees.—A widely published statement that Austria has 263,000 civil employees is being qualified by governmental statisticians, who point out that these include all workers in the railway, post, telegraph, telephone, tobacco and salt industries, which are conducted as governmental monopolies. Those engaged in the actual administration of the government, not including these industries, such as are connected with courts, school teaching, police and army, are numbered at 94,930.

BELGIUM. Exemptions in Eight-Hour Law.—Recent decrees in reference to the eight-hour law in Belgium have been modified to meet the requirements of the sugar industry, on the ground of constant manufacturing processes that are necessary immediately after harvesting the beet crop. The modification is limited to twelve hours' labor each day, but a forty-eight-hour week is not to be disturbed.

CANADA. Inviting Immigration.—Reliable reports from Ottawa say that efforts will be invested to secure desirable agricultural settlers in selected sections of Canada, and that these efforts may include carefully organized colonization plans of a kind not before undertaken in immigration work.

ENGLAND. Flat Houses in London.—Housing problems in London have brought out a demand for flat houses of the kind used in New York. At the present time rents are increasing with new leases, and in many cases taxes have increased to a point where they equal the rent. The annual shortage of houses in Great Britain is estimated at 100,000.

FINLAND. Viborg.—By Finnish law every man is required to give a toll of from 70 to 80 days' labor to the state each year. Exemptions from this obligation have been granted where laborers devote their time to hunting wolves, bears and other wild animals that are doing great damage to the population by their onslaughts.

Need Skilled Labor.—Difficulty in holding skilled labor in Finland has grown acute. Importation from other countries has not been successful.

FRANCE. Pas-de-Calais.—Unwilling to risk a break with the miners, the operators of mines in this district, after a conference with their workmen, have decided to maintain the present wage scale, although they declare they shall not be able to make profits without a reduction.

ITALY. Unemployment.—Combined figures on unemployment in Tuscany and Emilia show an increase for November of 11,540, due probably to cessation of agricultural operations.

Cloth Workers Agree.—By an agreement reached between the mill owners and the syndicate of cloth workers, independent of the Cham-

ber of Labor, work in the garment industry has been resumed at Prato.

Genoa.—After a conference in Rome called by the Minister of Labor and participated in by representatives of the workmen and employers, the general sympathetic strike in the Department of Liguria, in favor of the metal workers, has been terminated.

Protest Law.—The Italian Syndicate of Railroad Workers threaten a general strike upon common carriers as a protest against the law instituting penalties for railroad men who abandon work in groups without the consent of the state.

Population.—A general census of Italy was begun December 1st. In 1914 the population was 36,120,118. In 1919 it was 36,099,657.

SPAIN. Emigration and Repatriation.—During the month of November 2758 persons emigrated from Spain and 1192 returned. Of these 854 went to Cuba, while 1180 returned from that country. Argentina was the objective of 1556 Spanish emigrants, while only one person went to the United States and one returned from that country.

SWITZERLAND. International Labor Conference.—The sharp division between the French representatives and other constituents of the Third International Labor Conference was decided by the Conference assuming its competence to discuss international agricultural problems. This decision was hotly contested by the French delegates. However, the proposals to limit the working hours for agricultural labor lacked the two-thirds vote necessary to passage.

Unemployment.—During the month the total number of unemployed has decreased 2000, and the partially unemployed 10,000.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL AND LEPROSY.

The U. S. Public Health Service has felt it necessary to prevent the too optimistic and extravagant claims recently appearing in the newspapers in regard to the curative effects of chaulmoogra oil derivatives on leprosy. While the use of the oil and of its derivatives has resulted in a considerable number of apparent cures, it is as yet too soon to tell whether these will be permanent.

The ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil, the use of which has largely supplanted the oil itself, constitute a most valuable agent in the treatment of leprosy. In treating young persons and those in its early stages of the disease, the improvement has been rapid and striking; in older persons and older cases it is less so. Of the cases parolled from the leprosy stations in the Hawaiian Islands so far about eight per cent have relapsed and returned for treatment. This was to be expected; and on the whole the results have been so favorable as to make treatment of the disease hopeful. But only time can tell.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

BUTCHERS.

Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 115 has elected these officers: President, Edward Powers; vice-president, Ben Lee; secretary and business agent, M. S. Maxwell; treasurer, Chas. J. Kloos; Guard, Eugene Paule; guide, Robert Hodr; trustees, J. A. Sweeney, William Batterton and Frank Flohr; executive committee, Dennis J. Murray and Edward McNulty; delegates to Labor Council, Jacob Beckel, Frank Flohr, Ben Lee, D. J. Murray, M. S. Maxwell, George Schade; delegate to Label Section, William Hird.

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ORPHEUM.

Eddie Foy and the generous, growing generation of younger Foys are headlining the Orpheum next week, presenting their latest travesty, "The Foy Fun Revue." In saying that the famous comedian has hit upon the cleverest idea for a vaudeville offering, in his present vehicle, might be a considerable assertion, but it is not to be questioned after one sees the act. A great deal of fun in the present sketch is derived from a review of the prices on a menu card. The scene is a restaurant. The Foys and Foylets attempt to get a nice cheap meal in this day and age, and that offers the plot for a riot of fun. They are asked to do a bit of cabaretting in order to pay for the meal they have ordered, and the individual abilities of each member of this interesting family are brought forth to the best advantage by this novel idea.

Harry Holman and company, presenting Mr. Holman's latest comedy success, "Hard Boiled Hampton," by Billy Miller and Steve Champlin, is conceded by managers, press and public every place they have played as being the comedy sketch hit of the season. Mr. Holman in recent years has confined his efforts entirely to vaudeville, and in this field he has been unusually successful. A series of clever one-act farces have done much for him, and he has done much for them. His present vehicle, like its predecessor, is built on situations that are new and original.

Rockwell and Fox, "Two Noble Nuts," in street clothes and without make-up of any kind, dash out and immediately launch into an avalanche of the most absurd and ridiculous nonsense, devoid of any reason whatsoever. While the straight man tries to get in a word now and then the comedian keeps up a continual rain of extemporaneous eloquence with incredible rapidity. During this potpourri of foolishness they cleverly satirize a shrewish wife berating her husband, a timid maiden taking her escort's advances as too forward, which evoke shrieks of laughter.

Syncopated melody is supposed and is generally conceded to be a stimulant. At any rate, it has many of the effects that the stimulants popular in the dear old days before July 1st. It gets into the blood and tingles. That is why Raymond and Schram call their little song offering "A Syncopated Cocktail."

Feats, that is the word to use in connection with the Worden Bros., only spell it f-e-e-t-s, the plural of foot, with an "s" thrown in for good measure. These novelty foot jugglers hardly use their hands at all. Their work is really phenomenal. With their pedal extremities they are more capable and more dexterous than any layman or most jugglers are with their hands.

Lucas and Inez are a 1921 Apollo and Venus. Mr. Lucas in size is a giant. He is perfectly proportioned and his muscular development is marvelous. Miss Inez is apparently a perfect 36. She is trim, neat, with a pretty smile that is bewitching.

Ed. Janis with his excellent dancing revue and Moss and Frye, who will spill some new fun and sing new songs, remain another week.

Charles L. Dodgson, professor of higher mathematics at Christ Church, Oxford, known to most people as "Lewis Carroll," and the author of "Alice in Wonderland," is responsible for the following peculiar calculation: Write down the number of your brothers that are living. Multiply this by two. Add three. Multiply the result by five. To this add the number of your living sisters. Multiply the results by ten. Add to this result the number of your dead brothers and sisters. From the total subtract 150. The right-hand figure gives the number of deaths, the middle figure gives the number of living sisters, and the left-hand figure gives the number of living brothers.

ANDERSON'S INJUNCTION SET ASIDE.

Federal Judge Anderson's sweeping injunction against the miners' check-off system has been set aside by the United States Court of Appeals. The decision was signed by Judges Baker, Alschuler and Page.

In ordering Judge Anderson to recast his injunction, the court instructs him to have in mind the complaint of the Borderland Coal Corporation and not wander all over the United States interfering with contracts that have been voluntarily entered into between coal owners and their employees. These coal companies, the Court of Appeals says, should not be included in Judge Anderson's injunction as they did not ask for an injunction and were not even named in the bill. The court further instructs Judge Anderson to issue a temporary injunction, as requested by the Borderland Coal Corporation, and then have the case argued on its merits.

When this corporation asked for an injunction, Judge Anderson brought high glee to anti-unionists by going outside his domain, as the Court of Appeals shows, and attacking the check-off system everywhere. He took it upon himself to announce that the so-called West Virginia "conspiracy" was possible because union miners throughout the country were aiding West Virginia strikers. To end this "conspiracy" he enjoined the check-off system of collecting dues.

Now the Court of Appeals tells Judge Anderson to "cut out" his nation-saving stunt, and pass on matters before him in a manner that befits a judge.

BLIND COOPER JOINS UNION.

Officers of the Coopers' International Union have received a membership application from Charles Groth, of Rochester, Pa.

The cooper who secured the application writes: "Will say that Charles Groth is one of the best mechanics I ever ran into. The man is stone blind, but he can make one of the best looking barrels that you ever laid eyes on, and also, when it comes to making tools he is there with the goods."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

The largest mass of data on the heights and weights of children under 6 years of age ever brought together in this country has just been made public by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. The report entitled, "Statures and Weights of Children Under Six Years of Age," is based on records secured with the co-operation of individuals and organizations throughout the country in connection with Children's Year. Besides showing the present average heights and weights of the younger children of America, these records form a basis for measuring possible future progress in physical development. Of the 172,000 records tabulated, all of which met certain requirements as to accuracy and completeness, 167,024 were records of white and 4976 records of Negro children.

Boys under 6 years of age were found, according to the report, to average from one-third to one-half an inch taller and to weigh about a pound more than girls of the same ages. They were also heavier than girls of the same stature. California children were found to be slightly taller and heavier than other groups in the study—a difference for which climate or some factor other than the nationality composition of the population, which closely resembles that of other parts of the country, is held responsible. The shorter stature noted in the New York City group, is, however, attributed to the presence in that group of a larger proportion than in the country as a whole of short-statured races, such as the Italian and Jewish.

A selected group of children of native parentage showed very little deviation in average height and weight from the averages of the larger group including both children of native and those of foreign-born parents. Children in rural areas slightly exceeded the average for city children in both stature and weight, while the heights and weights of Negro children under 4 years of age, as compared with white children of the same ages, showed a deficiency in weight of 11 ounces for boys and 9 ounces for girls, and stature deficiencies of two-fifths and one-fifth inches, respectively. These deficiencies, greatest at 1 year of age and under, may result from the poor nutrition and unfavorable social and economic conditions that cause a high mortality rate among colored infants, or, perchance, may be due to a racial difference in rate of growth. At 5 years of age practically no difference in average height and weight is found between white and Negro children.

EARLY LABOR HARMFUL.

The evil effects on immature children forced to labor either in agriculture or industry is one of the features of the ninth annual report of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the United States Children's Bureau. This is the last report of Miss Lathrop. It was written on the eve of her resignation last August.

In a study of children employed in the sugar beet industry, it is stated that "an average age of only 11 years was found among the child workers in the sugar beet fields studied."

"Plainly," says Miss Lathrop, "the task of social study is progressive and can not be completed. Thus far the bureau has hardly made a beginning in performing the vast task assigned to it."

Since Miss Lathrop's report was written Congress has enacted the Sheppard-Towner law for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. This will call for an additional appropriation to the Children's Bureau for the current year of \$1,480,000, \$50,000 of which will be available for Federal administration, the balance to be apportioned to the states when they accept the provisions of the act and appropriate an amount equal to their Federal allotment.

RESTRICTED PRODUCTION.

Once again have anti-unionists and their editorial and political cuckoos ignored the challenge of mechanical engineers that employers are inefficient and responsible for restricted production. The first challenge was when a committee representing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, after a survey of industry, published figures to prove their statement. The second challenge is by Fred J. Miller, past president of the society, who stated in a speech before 2000 engineers, manufacturers and educators that labor's inefficiency is insignificant compared with the employers. "Too many there are," he said, who would place inefficiency entirely upon the employee. Production has been and is restricted by workers, organized and unorganized, and most of such restriction is wrong, economically, if not ethically. In most industries, however, I think it can easily be shown that restriction of production by workers is insignificant compared with the restrictions caused by financial juggling; by avoidable irregular employment of labor and of plant; by unnecessary large inventories; by inadequate control of the movement of material through the works; by inadequate or entire absence of provision for teaching or training, and by absence of effective means of recording attainments of workers." Miller also stated that "the transcendent importance of the human element in our industries" must be fully recognized.

DOLLAR AUTOCRACY IN COLORADO.

"Colorado as a sovereign State no longer exists," says Labor's Voice, issued by the Typographical Union.

"Colorado is but a province of the invisible money power oligarchy that is making of each State a dependency to be exploited at the will of the industrial barons.

"The most recent example illustrative of the complete masterfulness of the corporation power in Colorado is that wherein the powers of this State have been handed over to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to assist that concern to browbeat working men who slave in its mines into accepting a wage cut.

"This company, practically the private property of John D. Rockefeller, exploits the coal mines of Huerfano County. At the company's will, and without the slightest indication of violence of any sort whatever, 'martial law,' the contrivance that capitalists use when they find themselves hampered by the ordinary civil law processes, was declared, and an ex-saloonman of Denver delegated the power of the State of Colorado to be used in compelling working men to accept the will of their industrial master.

"The old order has changed for Colorado. The old forms are still used, but the government is in very fact an industrial autocracy. Colorado's real rulers are not the individuals we see in public office, but the industrial masters who stand behind the scenes and pull the strings."

WILL WE HAVE PEASANTS?

In a speech in Boston Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said:

"We are approaching that period which comes in the life of every nation when we must determine whether we shall strive for a well-rounded, self-sustaining national life in which there shall be a fair balance between industry and agriculture, or whether, as have so many nations in the past, we shall sacrifice our agriculture for the building of cities and expect our food to be produced not by independent farmers but by men and women of the peasant type."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

GARAGE EMPLOYEES.

The local Stable and Garage Employees' Union No. 404 has elected the following delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council: George Melcher, Charles Owens, E. C. Ferguson.

OPPOSE LOWER RATES.

Railroad managers postponed their low-wage campaign long enough to go to Washington and assure the Interstate Commerce Commission that lower freight rates is impossible and that their stockholders are receiving a small return on their investment.

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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1921.

Once I wished I might rehearse
Freedom's paean in my verse,
That the slave who caught the strain
Should throb until he snapped his chain.
But the Spirit said, "Not so;
Speak it not, or speak it low;
Name not lightly to be said,
Gift too precious to be prayed,
Passion not to be expressed
But by heaving of the breast;
Yet—wouldst thou the mountain find
Where this deity is shrined,
Who gives to seas and sunset skies
Their unspent beauty of surprise,
And when it lists him, waken can
Brute or savage into man;
Or, if in thy heart he shine,
Blends the starry fates with thine,
Draws angels nigh to dwell with thee,
And makes thy thoughts archangels be;
Freedom's secret wilt thou know?—
Counsel not with flesh and blood;
Loiter not for cloak or food;
Rush thou feeblest, rush to do."

—Emerson.

Another year has passed and despite the activities of the enemy and the indifference of many of its friends the labor movement is doing business at the old stand. While the year has been a rather strenuous one for the organized workers it has been a rather successful one. So that the sacrifices of those who have been in the midst of it all have not been without compensating results. Now for another and better year!

While the world reverences the old man whose life is behind him if he has rendered some service to society, the interest of mankind is very largely in the individual whose life is ahead of him and who is likely to do something worth while in the future. The progress of the future depends upon forward-looking humans, and the whole world is kept happy by anticipations of going ahead. We are about to start a new year and if you want the respect of your fellows you must determine to win it by doing things and not by pointing behind you to the things you have done. The past is gone and as we stand on the incline our hope and our gaze is upward. The past is only valuable insofar as it may be used as a guide for the future. Therefore the wise resolve for the year about to open must be forward, onward, upward, earnestness, action, achievement.

Democracy--Its Responsibilities

We are living in an age when undoubtedly a very large percentage of the people believe in democracy insofar as governments are concerned, and they feel favorable to democracy because they entertain the idea that it furnishes the best means so far made available to promote the concord, happiness and well-being of humanity. Perhaps no one will dispute that this is the fact. But how many of those holding such ideas are willing to accept the responsibilities of democracy? How many of them are ready to pay the price of maintaining a democratic government?

These are significant questions. They are significant because all of the facts seem to indicate that only a small number of those who believe in democracy are earnest enough or enlightened enough to demonstrate their faith through practice. The truth of the matter seems to be that the world is full of people who are willing to accept all the benefits of democracy without contributing anything toward maintaining it. In other words, too many people are so selfish as to entertain the hope that they may be able to so manipulate affairs as to get something for nothing. In every-day life one can daily see many people endeavoring to achieve that end. Though in truth it can be said that but few of them meet with success in their attempt. These assertions may be held by some to be rather severe upon present-day society, but abundant justification can be furnished by even the casual intelligent observer for making them. One needs but to look about to be convinced of their accuracy. Nothing but selfish purposes can be gained by flattering the people. Honest persons are willing to be mirrored to themselves as they really are, and the other kind is unworthy of consideration.

The census of 1920 shows that more than fifty-four million people in the United States could have voted in the Presidential election in that year, yet with the destiny of the Nation and the future of the world involved in one way or another in the result, fewer than twenty-seven million of them took interest enough to avail themselves of the opportunity to throw the weight of their influence one way or the other by casting a ballot. This indicates that less than 50 per cent of the qualified people were willing to inconvenience themselves sufficiently to perform an obligation they owe to democratic society. Every individual eligible ought to vote in a country like ours. That is the only way the people can register their will and perpetuate government of the people by the people and for the people, and the person who fails in this regard is a shirker and untrue to democracy. Yet the chances are that were each negligent, shilly-shallying evader of duty approached on the subject he would profess an ardent love of democracy and an earnest desire to promote its spread throughout the world. Some of those so expressing themselves would doubtless believe they had legitimate excuses for their shortcomings, while an even larger number of them would be forced to admit, at last to themselves, that they were somewhat hypocritical.

This condition of affairs prevails almost everywhere in modern life. The labor movement is by no means immune from it. Many of those who desire to be thought of as through and through trade unionists seldom attend the meetings of their organizations and not 50 per cent of the membership votes at elections held. Such conduct certainly cannot be construed as a flattering indorsement of democracy nor does it augur well for the perpetuation of democratic institutions. If "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," then the liberty of the people, both the faithful and the false, is in rather unreliable hands. The world cannot progress on well-wishes, for "Wishers were ever fools." It needs something more substantial—the dutiful service of all.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Some of the red brigade of the labor movement may favor H. G. Wells over Samuel Gompers, but the great mass of the workers in this country know Gompers and know that he stands for their ideas and ideals, and as a consequence they will stand by him.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire is, indeed, a modest soul. The Congressional Record shows that he recently arose and delivered himself of the following gem of self-praise: "The chief evidence adduced against me was that the towns which had been for years regularly and robustly Democratic had in 1918 gone Republican. My opponents, Mr. President, were forgetful that I had visited those towns and made speeches, the charm of which had produced a result as unlooked for by me as by my Democratic friends."

A short time ago we received a piece of literature sent out by the coal barons of West Virginia in their campaign to deceive the American people. The story was to the effect that the non-union miners who worked in the districts where company stores flourish and where the mine operators pay them in scrip good at these stores are delighted with the system. Surely the author of that circular has a very poor opinion of the intelligence of the average citizen else he would not attempt to win his point by the spreading of such highly ridiculous stories. Just think of a sane human being believing that workers anywhere would rather be paid in company scrip and trade at company stores than to be paid off in United States money and allowed to trade where they pleased. The West Virginia mine owners must have employed an escape from some insane asylum and allowed him to conduct their campaign without any supervision. There is no other way to account for the stuff coming from the Logan District Mine Information Bureau.

Toy whips, swords, guns, cannon and soldiers are early lessons in war. The immediate results are games of whipping horses and games of killing people. The smallest guns plant seeds of violence in children's minds. Children's clothes in imitation of soldiers' uniforms lead young people, and adults, too, to continue to believe that war is a pleasant game largely made up of decorations and parades. Instead of the old-fashioned military toys, parents may choose builders' tools in miniature, toy trains and tractors. Children long to make things for themselves, and they long to imitate grown people at work. Dolls in costumes of other countries are interesting and instructive, and, what is far more important, they teach that foreigners are like us, not barbarians and enemies. No store would put into stock a toy guillotine, or a headsman's ax and block, with puppets to be beheaded. Parents would revolt at the idea of their children playing games with such toys of violence and death. If they would think, they would revolt at the idea of all kinds of war toys and war clothes. Sham battles are both silly and wicked. Uniforms are made to be soaked in gore. Read Will Irwin's book, "The Next War," and be instantly instructed and convinced that human beings who commit the atrocity of a next war, will do so on so huge a scale, both as to life and as to property, that the slaughter of ten million strong men in the four years and four months ending in 1918, will be a small loss in comparison with future wholesale destruction. Besides, there will be no pretense of protecting civilians. Men, women and children will be annihilated wholesale. How unwise to conceal from ourselves the true nature of "civilized" warfare.—Alice Park.

WIT AT RANDOM

Who'll be the first dealer to advertise: "Get an automobile or an automobile will get you?"—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Posterity will call these "the good old days" because posterity won't know all that we know.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bix—I wonder why a Scotchman always says "hae" for "have?"

Dix—Possibly it's because on account of his thrift—he saves a "v" every time he does it.—Boston Transcript.

A telephone pole never hits an automobile except in self-defense.—Toledo Blade.

Furthermore, when all the capitalistic countries become socialistic, who will feed the famine victims?—Dallas News.

On the arrival of a train in Nairobi Station the other day three lions entered a carriage. It speaks well for the courtesy of the passengers that to a man they gave up their seats.—Punch (London).

"Why was Dr. Kutter so severely reprimanded by the club librarian?"

"They caught him absent-mindedly removing the appendix from the book he was reading."—The American Legion Weekly.

Little Harriet, in another room, was singing in a squeaky voice.

"You mustn't sing so high," her mother called.

"Oh," Harriet answered, "I'm singing 'Twinkle Little Star' and it's got to be high."—Youngstown (Ohio) Telegram.

Manager (to applicant for office boy vacancy)—Aren't you the boy who applied for this position a fortnight ago?

Boy—Yes, sir.

Manager—And didn't I say I wanted an older boy?

Boy—Yes, sir. That's why I'm here now!—London Evening News.

Early in October, while the business manager was away on sick-leave, our long-trusted book-keeper and advertising manager, E. F. M—, author of "The Socialization of Money"—departed with four thousand dollars. We have made every effort to apprehend him, short of instituting proceedings which would result in his being put in jail, and that we do not want to do.—From a page appeal for immediate financial assistance in the current Liberator (New York).

The pile of flints still to be broken was a very large one, thought the stone-breaker, as he gazed at it disconsolately between his bites at a large sandwich of bread and cheese. A minister came along and gave him a cheery "Good morning," remarking afterward that he had a deal of work to get through yet.

"Aye," said the eater, "them stones are like the Ten Commandments."

"Why so?" inquired the genial parson.

"You can go on breaking 'em," came the reply, "but you can't ever get rid of 'em."—The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).

Teddy—What time does the tide come in, Mr. Fisherman?

"Why, you young rascal, I've told your four times already. At 5:55."

Teddy—Yes, I know; but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say "5:55."

MISCELLANEOUS

There has been a great falling off in the demand for the union label on goods purchased by the trade unionists of San Francisco, and as a direct consequence there are thousands of our people idle who might otherwise be steadily employed. Eastern and foreign goods are being shipped in here and purchased with the money earned under union conditions by the workers here. Some of these goods are made in penitentiaries in this country and in Europe while millions of free men and women are walking the streets and unable to get employment. A little thought on this subject surely ought to be sufficient to persuade members of organized labor and their families that the proper things for them to do is demand the union label on all purchases in order to be sure that they are getting goods produced under decent conditions. Make a New Year's resolution to this effect.

Every now and then some radical rises to tell us we are fifty years behind Europe. Perhaps he means that the American worker is fifty years behind his European brother in the race for poverty. At any rate a better understanding of what he must mean, if he is truthful even with himself, can be gained by looking over the following facts: An ounce of gold purchases 17.22 hours of labor in the United States; 50.16 hours in Great Britain; 95.50 hours in Japan; 117.31 hours in France, and 201.66 hours in Germany. The red is forever cursing the capitalist when speaking to those he believes to be gullible, but when it comes down to practical action he always works hand in hand with the fellow he tells the workers he hates. That is why he keeps so busy in his endeavors to get the American workers to accept his European economic schemes. Not one radical in a hundred is American born, and the propaganda these stewheads spread about serves only to disgust the average American worker, who knows that he is better off than any other worker in the world.

It is particularly satisfying to be able to record the official positions of British and American labor as identical in support of the International Conference on Limitation of Armament. The conference itself is a real response to a real world public opinion, led by the opinion of America. And in forming the opinion of America the labor movement led the way! If now, labor can carry its leadership forward in bringing the nations into an economic conference and if there can be developed an organic, continuing relationship between nations, the year 1922 will indeed be the brightest that ever dawned upon humanity. Human hearts everywhere yearn for lasting peace, for a chance to live and to labor in peace, bending all effort to improving civilization and broadening the human horizon. But human hearts have yearned from time out of mind. There must be more than yearning—there must be a voice to express that yearning. Let the voice speak! Let there be created among men the institutions which will make peace possible. For the bright new sun just now ascending into the sky to fall back upon the depths below the line of vision would be terrible tragedy. It will not be if humanity achieves its clear desire—and humanity will achieve that desire if it commands!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

There will be meetings of two standing committees of San Francisco Typographical Union next week, the first in the new year—the apprentice committee assembling at 7 o'clock p.m. Tuesday, January 3rd, and the membership committee, which will convene at 8 o'clock p.m. Thursday, January 5th. A large class of apprentices has been summoned for examination, and the attendance of each member of the committee is necessary to give the youngsters the proper tests and to expedite the work. Three applicants will appear before the membership committee on the evening of the 5th.

Decoration of the rooms of the Allied Printing Trades Club in the Kamm building, 717 Market street, in preparation for the annual open house and dance to be given by that organization, is completed, and as a result of the efforts of the artists who had the work in charge the quarters of the club have been made most attractive. The committee having charge of the arrangements for the party is leaving nothing undone to sustain the club's reputation for hospitality and those who have received invitations to this year's social are anxiously awaiting the first notes from the big jazz orchestra which has been engaged to provide the dance music. Dancing will begin at 8:30 o'clock p.m. December 31, 1921, and continue until the infant Nineteen Twenty-two has been well christened. Refreshments aplenty will be served, and a merry time is assured those who attend.

Holiday greetings have been received by San Francisco friends of Howard Gilder Fields of "Huntington Park, which is in Los Angeles County, California." Mr. Fields formerly was a member of Typographical Union No. 21.

Old Dr. Stork made a pilgrimage to the home of I. Israel December 22, 1921, and left a wee daughter as a Christmas gift. The happy mother is doing well. Mr. Israel is a member of No. 21, and is demonstrating his art as a job printer in the office of L. G. Wolfe Company.

Information comes from Medford (Oregon) that the management of the Medford Clarion violated its contract with Medford-Ashland Union No. 559 December 17th and is now operating on a non-union basis.

According to press reports, William R. Hearst has added another link to his chain of publications, the Oakland Enquirer being his latest acquisition. It is said the Oakland Post and the Enquirer are to be merged.

Joseph Faunt LeRoy, who recently underwent an operation at Merritt Hospital, Oakland, for the removal of his appendix, has recovered sufficiently to permit him to vacate the hospital and return home. "Joe" says he is feeling fairly well, and is anxiously awaiting the recovery of his strength that he may return to the "ol' job" in the John Henry Nash Printery.

Burroughs & Houston, Inc., entertained all their employees at luncheon in a downtown cafe December 22nd. Ray Edwards, estimator for the company, acted as toastmaster. One of the humorous bits on the program was Leigh Holman's description of how he entered the printing business. Leigh's skillful narration of the story brought forth peals of laughter. The entertainment and the luncheon were thoroughly enjoyed.

A member of the union addressed a Christmas card to Secretary Michelson which bore this facetious query: "May I ADD by best wishes to the COLLECTION that is your due(s)?"

The H. L. Beck Company, which recently occupied new and handsomely appointed quarters at Commercial and Leidesdorff streets, substantiated its best wishes for a merry Christmas by presenting each and everyone of its employees with a crisp ten-dollar bill. The Beck Company also

observed Monday as a holiday without docking its employees for time off on that day.

Arthur W. ("Bud") Brown has returned to his beloved San Francisco after two years' absence, most of which time was spent in New York and Chicago. "Bud" graduated as a Chronicle apprentice not so many years back, and has been doing considerable traveling since he became a journeyman. He says he "thinks" he'll be quite content to remain in these parts for a while at least. All right, "Buddy"—we'll see what your thoughts are when the robins begin to chirp next spring! Its' hard to control itching feet and resist the lure of chirping robins, especially when they assail you simultaneously. Don't contradict this statement. We know—from experience!

A Honolulu correspondent, addressing the secretary of No. 21 under date of December 13th, says:

"A short time ago word was sent to No. 21 by the president of Honolulu Union, H. J. Kirk, informing you of impending trouble with a local shop, the Paradise of the Pacific. The difficulty has been adjusted, and all members of this local are now working forty-four hours a week.

"An effort is being made to improve conditions here, and in order to help along that line, and as by far the greater number of men coming here are from No. 21, it is thought advisable to inform you as to conditions here. There is no scale, but the prevailing rate for operators is from \$45 to \$50 a week. Handmen are paid considerably less, usually—being mostly local men and, to some extent, discriminated against. In bringing men down from the United States, it is customary to deduct steamer fare, deducting about \$15 weekly until repaid; and, if the man remains the agreed length of time, the amount is refunded. Until the last year or two the time was one year, but there have been several cases of men having the fare refunded after six months. Local effort, or at least the strong sentiment, is to bring the local wages up to those paid in San Francisco." Honolulu is to be congratulated for bringing about the shorter work week in the island metropolis. Considering the conditions that have prevailed there for years, it is a grand accomplishment.

Did you read B. C. Forbes' story in a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner about the cost of living in Atlantic City, N. J., next convention city of the International Typographical Union? Well, for the benefit of those of you who did not, here it is:

"I have just returned from a week-end at Atlantic City, and think I now know at least one reason why hotel people have been complaining that business has not been booming.

"Present prices, I rather fear, strike a great many people as too high for their purse.

"At Atlantic City I was charged \$20 a day for two rooms, with one bath. True, they were very nice rooms, but I would not have cared to stay long at such a rate. Other prices were in proportion. Steak for three cost \$6. Baked potatoes cost 40c each.

"I have a menu in front of me as I write, and here are some of the prices: Crabmeat cocktail, \$1.25; soup, 45c to 65c; scallops and bacon, \$1.25; Philadelphia capon, \$6; string beans, 60c; lima beans, 65c; spinach, 65c; sweet potatoes, 35c to 60c; strawberry ice cream, 60c; honey-dew melon, 80c.

"I wanted two tickets for the theater. For telephoning to ask the box office to reserve them I was charged \$1.50. New York Sunday newspapers cost 15c each. A plain shave costs 40c. I went to play golf, and was charged \$3. The charge used to be \$2."

When are you going to announce your candidacy as a delegate to the sixty-seventh session of the International Typographical Union, which will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., next September? Huh? Don't all speak at once! Baked spuds, 60c!

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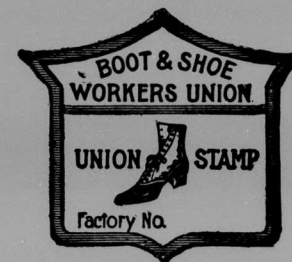


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Collis Lovely, General President

Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

WOULD STOP STRIKE.

Governor Allen's "Can't-strike" court has ordered meat packing employees not to strike against wage cuts, and the employees have paid as much attention to the edict as if it came from the former shah of Persia.

During the war the packers signed an agreement governing wages and working conditions that expired shortly after the armistice. Fearing a strike, the packers hastened to Washington to secure an extension of the agreement until peace was signed between the warring countries. A short time after, signs of the present industrial collapse appeared, and the packers started a propaganda for wage reductions. One of the achievements of Secretary of Labor Davies was an adjustment of this difficulty by reducing wages and reducing the life of the contract to six months. Immediately both sides began preparing for the time when that agreement would expire, several weeks ago. The union strengthened its lines and the packers assumed a friendly attitude toward trade unions—when conducted properly. To be certain that their employees would not be led astray, the packers organized company "unions," and began negotiating wage reductions, which have proven successful—for the packers.

The bona fide trade unionists have repudiated this wage cut.

The unionists placed the power of calling a strike in the hands of their officials. The latter have exhausted every means of securing an adjustment and the strike call was issued. It affects several states west of Chicago.

FARM BLOC WORRIES HIM.

In accepting membership on the Committee of American Business Men, Otto Kahn, banker, expressed alarm over the growing power of the agricultural bloc in the Senate. This bloc forced the Senate to reject the House 32 per cent surtax on high incomes and accept a 50 per cent tax, which was finally placed in the new revenue bill.

Mr. Kahn opposes this bloc—and all other blocs, which, he says, "are pernicious and not conformable to the genius and the very underlying conceptions of our institutions."

He would combat this agricultural bloc by another bloc, but his bloc would be unselfish and not demagogic, as is the agricultural bloc. Mr. Kahn calls for an organizer—a business organizer—who will unite the business interests "and make effective their legitimate influence in the councils of the nation."

All this is to be done "in a broad and progressive spirit, seeking no special advantage," and with an entire absence of selfishness that is a feature of the agricultural bloc.

Mr. Kahn's position is identical with Wall Street, which is waking up to the fact that agricultural interests in the West and South are uniting for what is declared the inevitable political contest with the industrial East.

While this lineup is not new, conditions in Congress have changed through the break up of party discipline, that was undreamed of a few years ago. No longer can the party whip be cracked, as in the days of the "old guard," and this makes the new insurgency harder to handle.

STEEL AND COAL UNITING.

Wall Street is discussing two large steel and coal combinations that are being formed by the same financial group. The steel combine will consist of several independent concerns that will develop a corporation second to the steel trust.

The coal combination includes 30 coal companies in Western Pennsylvania. It is stated that the purpose of the latter combine is to "reduce overhead expenses." The usual claim is made that this will benefit the public. It is admitted that this combine will eventually pass into the hands of the new steel combine.

"HONEST" PIRACY IGNORED.

"Honest" pirates of the seventeenth century would be hung if they attempted to do the things that are inflicted on China by financiers who are backed by their respective governments, said Charles Edward Russell, in a speech in Washington before the People's Forum.

The speaker ridiculed the diplomatic terms "open door," "stable government," "spheres of influence," etc., which are but the jargon of financial pirates, backed by all the machinery of war, he said.

Every great power, including the United States, was indicted for its grabbing policy in China, and this policy has divided that country between financial interests struggling for economic advantage. As a result China is loaded with debts against her wishes and the financial interests develop conditions that lead to war.

China was referred to as "the loot land of the world," and there will be no peace in the world until China's rights are restored and the pistol removed from her head.

In referring to Japan's grab of the Chinese province of Shantung, the speaker said Japan is the last of the great nations to get into the hold-up game, and that it is natural for Japan to follow the example of its powerful Christianized neighbors in Europe and the western hemisphere.

The speech was a sordid story of wrecking a nation under sanctimonious phrases of modern diplomacy.

BILL POSTERS.

The Billposters and Billers' Union, at its annual election last Tuesday, elected the following officers: President, Peter Harkins; vice-president, C. G. Henry; recording secretary, B. A. Brundage; financial secretary, John Berry; treasurer, Charles Tighe; sergeant-at-arms, Chester Schular; San Francisco business agent, A. A. Bianchi; assistant, B. A. Brundage; trustees, G. L. Howard, Peter Harkins, L. Birkenseer; Executive board, Charles Tighe, H. Morrison; membership committee, G. L. Howard, L. Birkenseer, F. Burley; delegates to Labor Council, B. A. Brundage, H. Morrison; delegates to Label Section, B. A. Brundage, G. L. Howard; delegates to Theatrical Federation, A. A. Bianchi, Charles Tighe, B. A. Brundage; Oakland business agent, M. Holland; delegates Oakland Labor Council, J. Baumgartner, C. G. Henry; Oakland Label Section, C. G. Henry, C. S. Averill; delegates Oakland Theatrical Federation, A. C. Schurtz, C. G. Henry, M. Holland.

The following excerpt is from a letter written February 5, 1868, by John Hay to William H. Seward, just shortly before the great Franco-Prussian war: "The great calamity and danger of Europe today are these enormous armaments. No honest statesman can say that he sees in the present attitude of politics the necessity of war. No great power is threatened. There is no menace to peace that could not be immediately dispelled by a firm protest of the peacefully disposed majority of nations. There would be, therefore, no danger to any people, but a vast and immediate gain to all from a general disarmament. It need not be simultaneous. It is idle to say that France fears an invasion from Prussia or Prussia from France, and an honest understanding among the western nations would keep the peace from the eastern side. Why then is this awful waste of youth and treasure continued? I believe from no other motive than to sustain the waning prestige of kings. Armies are today only useful in Europe to overcome the people, or by groundless wars to divert their attention from domestic misrule and the false and wicked equilibrium by which now the interest of one man weighs as heavily as those of millions of his fellow-creatures would be utterly destroyed."

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Relu Cigarettes, 20 in package.....16c
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tin\$1.25
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4 for25c
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Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

CALIFORNIA WOOL.

A part of the fine heritage which the Franciscan friars, who took the first steps in developing the agricultural and pastoral resources of California, passed on to the three millions of today, is the high reputation of California wool.

Made into clothing, blankets and yarns in California mills, it compares with the best English materials of Devonshire wool and surpasses in wearing quality and soft, silky appearance the wools of other parts of the United States, with the possible exception of some selected Ohio wools.

These are conclusions reached in an article prepared for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by C. P. Slade, one of the executives of the Eureka Woolen Mills of Eureka. He says:

"The reason California wool has this splendid reputation is because the ancestors of the great flocks that graze in the northern counties of the state and along the flanks of the Sierras were thoroughbred Spanish Merinos brought to what was then Alta California by the brown-habited disciples of St. Francis along with the fig tree and the vine at about the time the New England colonies were declaring their independence.

"The 12,000,000 pounds of wool which California normally produces are, therefore, generally of the finer merino quality and are usually considered in a separate category from other wools of the West because traditionally they have always been of a fine type, possessing a characteristic soft and durable quality.

"The managers of woolen mills pay close attention to many details connected with their selection of wools for weaving, for instance, climatic conditions, rainfall or differences in pasturage each has an effect on the quality of wool produced as marked sometimes as differences between breeds. These distinctions result in the following classification of California wools: Northern, middle county and southern, and technically there are wide differences in wools under these broad classifications.

"Due to abundant rains assuring green feed practically throughout the year, with sheep ranging on green hills and in green valleys upon a carpet of clean grass and fallen leaves, thereby eliminating much of the dirt usually found in grease wools, it is only fair to give the palm for the best wools produced in California to the general run of clips made in Humboldt, Del Norte and Mendocino Counties.

"Humboldt County, centrally situated in this tier of wool-producing coast counties, has become the California seat of the woolen weaving industry.

"The chief mill of the state, and one of the best equipped upon the Pacific coast to turn out fine suitings and flannels, is in Eureka, on Humboldt Bay. The success of this mill is largely due to the humidity of the climate, the soft mountain water and even temperature, which make this

locality particularly adapted to the weaving of fine woolen cloth.

"Textiles from this mill are now being extensively introduced among garment manufacturers throughout the state and are even making their way with manufacturers of ready-to-wear garments in Eastern centers of this industry. Considering the fact that this plant was only taken over and rehabilitated in January of last year by C. M. Bishop, operating the Pendleton mills of Oregon, the success of the Eureka establishment has been phenomenal.

"As a measure of economy the success of California woolen textile mills should appeal strongly to all Californians, for it is obvious that when wools are purchased in this state, shipped East to be manufactured into cloth, and often made into garments there, and then shipped back again to be sold in California, there is a large wastage which the consumer must inevitably pay for.

"The resumption of sheep husbandry as a side line on the part of small land holders is one of the most significant developments of the livestock industry in California today. It augurs especially well for those who have established or propose to establish in the state woolen mills for the conversion of California wool into California cloth or yarn, or factories in which to make from these materials the suits, underwear, sport goods and, in short, everything that people must have to wear—not to mention the many other accessories of comfortable homes such as velvety carpets and warm fleecy blankets, all bearing the label: 'Made in California.'"

MILLIONS LOST IN FAKE CO-OP. PLAN.

The ease with which an ideal can be capitalized is shown in the collapse of the Co-operative Society of America, now in the hands of a receiver.

It is said that \$26,000,000 was subscribed by thousands of persons, and that \$11,000,000 was actually paid in. Of this vast sum, there is but \$16 in the treasury the balance being a complete loss. This alleged co-operative society consisted of Harrison W. Parker, his wife and a relative. They organized the Western Securities Corporation, which was the fiscal agent for the co-operative society. The report of the receiver shows that perjury has been committed and the finances juggled between the two organizations in a manner that would do credit to a Wall street financier.

Lurid literature was circulated by agents, who were paid large commissions on stock sold. The stockholders had no voice in the society's affairs.

Bona fide co-operators, who believe in the Rochdale system, continually warned the public that there was but one ending to the wild course of Parker and his alleged co-operators. They showed that there can be no co-operation where stockholders are denied a voice in the management, and insisted that Parker's movement was but a high finance scheme labeled "co-operation" to catch the unthinking.

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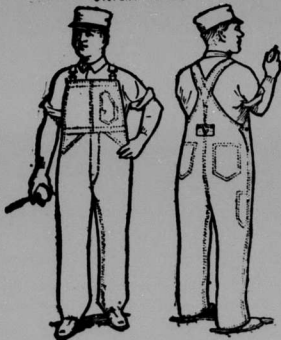
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Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair \$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair \$2.00

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair \$1.45

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit \$3.50

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair \$1.35

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special \$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.75

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special \$1.19

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed \$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—In blue denim or khaki 98c

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

COURTS DO NOT "FILL BILL."

Centering its support behind the proposition for some permanent international relationship between nations, in accord with the semi-official declaration of purpose of November 25th, the General Committee on Limitation of Armament has issued a strong declaration which concludes as follows:

"Decision by world opinion is final. The peoples of the world, through intelligent organization and open discussion must gain some understanding of the leading issues between the nations, must gain respect for one another, must be ready for reasonable sacrifice, must earnestly desire peace. There is no other way."

This declaration has been sent to more than 10,000 men and women throughout the country. Under the title, "The Paramount Issue," the declaration says:

"The administration has semi-officially stated that it hoped to see a permanent international association arise out of this conference. If not an association of the nations, then an arrangement for frequent conferences more or less on the lines of the Washington conference.

"On November 25th the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, speaking at different times and to different groups, expressed this hope.

"Limitation of armament is momentous—the first great step in history toward world disarmament.

"The Chinese and other Pacific problems are vital. Radical progress towards the pacification of the Far East must be made now—during the present session at Washington. It is the only guarantee that can be given that the new conference diplomacy can ever deal effectively with the causes of war.

"But the proposal of permanent organization is the 'historic event' of the Washington conference.

Borah: The Opposition Now in the Open.

"Only militaristic opponents of all armament limitation, like Hearst, and enemies of all international arrangements, like Senator Borah, oppose every effort toward a permanent world plan. Senator Borah is quoted as saying that the United States can serve the world better by furnishing precedents in governmental practices than by calling the world into agreement. This is at least a clear issue. Senator Borah does not care enough for world agreement to think it worthy of American effort. The quotation continues:

"I would be in favor of open covenants, but I do not believe the nations participating would live up to their promises. They are not doing it now, under the League."

"The important point is that Senator Borah (if rightly quoted—and he has often expressed himself in similar vein) is opposed even to 'open covenant agreements.' Moreover, his ground is that expressed by many other chauvinist pacifists. America is too superior to associate with other nations—though she can serve them as a model. If this view is not chauvinism, what is? The intent may be pacific, the effect is to encourage international coldness and hatred.

"The United States, for reasons of its own—whether good or bad—is at present outside of the League of Nations. The nations in that League are satisfied that it is serving the cause of world peace. The administration is therefore naturally constrained to assure them that no rival or substitute body is intended. Whether—in view of this situation—we should have an "association of nations" or a series of conferences, possibly like the present one, for specific objects and limited to the nations concerned, is an open question both for advocates and for opponents of the association idea.

"It is of vast moment that this question be wisely decided—though it is secondary.

Could a World Court Fill the Bill?

"The proposal that our confidence shall be placed solely in a world court is dangerous.

"Decision by a world court, even if in accord with international law, might immediately or ultimately increase rather than diminish the danger of war. A court looks backward; we must look forward. A court harks back to precedents; the world requires organization that can free itself from the evil methods of the past, sweep away selfish settlements and do justice to all peoples in all parts of the world.

"It is an arrangement for continuous conference that is needed, rather than greater provision for judicial decision.

"A world court is already in existence as part of the League of Nations—a good American court—for which Mr. Root is largely to be thanked. The affiliation of American with this court and the codification of international law are indeed of great moment. But they must not be used to obscure the paramount issue.

"A court is not and cannot be a substitute for an arrangement to bring the nations permanently together in conference.

"The paramount issue is not THE League or A League or an 'Association.' It is organization, collaboration, co-operation—on some plan that promises permanence and, in one way or another, brings in all nations and deals promptly, affirmatively, effectively with all the potential causes of world war.

"These disturbing problems must be dealt with constructively and before they have reached an acute stage; they must be decided in the first instance by governments and peoples and not, except in matters of detailed interpretation by courts.

"Decision by world opinion is final. The peoples of the world, through intelligent organization and open discussion must gain some understanding of the leading issues between the nations, must gain respect for one another, must be ready for reasonable sacrifice, must earnestly desire peace. There is no other way."

When discouraged, remember that your "second wind" has more staying power than your first.—Forbes Magazine.

"I don't know what I'm going to make of that son of mine," complained the self-made business man.

"Maybe your son hasn't found himself yet," said a friend. "Isn't he gifted in any way?"

"Gifted? I should say he is! He ain't got a thing that wasn't given to him."

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California street, San Francisco. Mission Branch, Mission and Twenty-first sts. Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave. Haight Street Branch, Haight and Belvedere sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four and one-quarter (4 1/4)** per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividend from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

GEO. TOURNY, Manager.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **Four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after **TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1922**. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

G. BACIGALUPI, President.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Secretary.

700 Montgomery street, northeast corner of Washington street.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus ave. and Broadway.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, junction Market, Powell and Eddy sts.; Montgomery Street Branch, S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay sts.; Market-Geary Branch, junction Market, Geary and Kearny sts.; Mission Branch, 3246 Mission st., near 29th st.; Park-Presidio Branch, 926 Clement st.; Polk-Van Ness Branch, 1541 Polk st.; Eureka Valley Branch, corner 17th and Castro sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1922. **DEPOSITS MADE UP TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 10, 1922, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1922.**

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, draw interest from January 1, 1922.

DeWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market st., near Fourth.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

I am of many-storied stone, soaring above busy city thoroughfares, or I am a mere cluster of weather-beaten boards in a wilderness that is trackless save for the path leading to my door. I am the guardian of the hopes of every generation, and I am true to my trust. In me all things are equal; in me are no distinctions among those who come to me except the paramount distinction between those who are proud to serve and those who seek only to be served. It is my duty not alone to teach, but equally to learn; to keep perpetually a light upon my altars, kindling them forever afresh from the inextinguishable flame that burns in every young heart, the sacred fires of love of knowledge and love of freedom and love of country, for as I succeed, America succeeds. I am the true democracy. I am the schoolhouse. —American Legion Weekly.

Be mannerly. Good manners, like most things, can be cultivated by taking pains.—Forbes Magazine.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

POLITE PICKETING WANTED.

Only polite picketing will hereafter be recognized by the United States Supreme Court, which suggests one picket at each factory gate—a hint that will hardly be overlooked by injunction judges.

Where a worker on strike persists in telling his story of injustice to a strikebreaker, this is "likely to savor of intimidation" and can be enjoined, says the court, because "we are a social people," and picketing, when carried to the point of "importunity," is unjustifiable.

This parlor procedure for wage workers who daily risk their lives in the wild whirlpool of industry was announced by Chief Justice Taft in the famous Granite City (Ill.) boycott case, which has been before the Supreme Court for nearly five years.

The case was based on an injunction issued by Federal Judge Humphrey (Illinois district) who held that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing and that the Tri-City Central Trades Council, composed of unions in Granite City, Madison and Venice, is an unlawful combination.

In sustaining the injunction, with modifications, Chief Justice Taft took occasion to discuss the general question of picketing and to reaffirm his well-known views on the power of injunction judges.

The court held, in effect, that picketing is lawful when under the direction of an equity court, and that every case must be decided on its own merits. He suggested that one picket to each factory entrance is sufficient, and that all other strikers can be enjoined from congregating at the plant or in the neighboring streets by which access is to be had to the plant.

Justice Taft said that Section 20 of the Clayton Act, which gives workers the right to picket in a peaceful manner, is "merely declaratory of what was the best practice (of courts) always."

Judge Humphrey's injunction was issued on complaint of the American Steel Foundries, a New Jersey corporation, doing business in Granite City. In November, 1913, the plant closed down and reopened the following April with wage reductions of from 2 to 9 cents an hour. A committee from the central body asked the company to arbitrate the wage cuts, but this was refused and the men struck. The injunction followed. The Court of Appeals reversed Judge Humphrey and the company carried the case to the Supreme Court.—American Federationist.

OPPOSE SECESSION.

"Advanced unionists who take one step forward and two backward," is the way Editor Hohmann, of the Bakers' Journal, describes a group of secessionists in Chicago who call themselves the International Workers of the Amalgamated Food Industries.

"Every baker that joins their outfit will weaken the present bakers' organization," says Editor Hohmann. "If this outfit has any 'success,' it will split the bakers into two unions, for the majority of the bakers will stand by their own union. The result will be two unions in the baking industry facing the united organization of the master bakers. Yet these men are called advanced unionists. They are of the kind that takes one step forward and two steps backward. We trust every organized baker will vigorously resist the efforts of this organization to recruit members from the Bakers' Union. They failed when they broke away from the American Federation of Labor. They know it, but they lack the necessary courage to admit their mistake.

"They come to us in the guise of friends, but they pursue a course that weakens our forces and doubly insures the victory of employers."

Don't stand still. Go after something worth going after.—Forbes Magazine.

A London newspaper, hearing that a riot had taken place in a small Irish village, telegraphed to its correspondent: "Send three hundred words riot."

The correspondent wired back: "No riot; will arrange one this afternoon."

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REMARKABLE SAVINGS TO YOU

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AGREEMENTS INDORSED.

The Labor Council last Friday night indorsed the wage scales and working agreements for the coming year of the Retail Clerks' Union and the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union. There are no changes from the agreements now existing.

NEW EXTENSION COURSES READY.

After January 1st, the classes given in San Francisco by the University Extension Division will be centralized in the Pacific building. To meet several thousand requests for instruction in a wide range of subjects the extension division announces that 55 new courses will be offered during the first month of the year. The first meetings of the various courses will be open to the public. Enrollments are now being received at the extension office at 264 Pacific building for the classes starting during the first week in January. Among the courses offered are those in business English, Russian training of the speaking voice, Japanese, corporation, finance and mathematics.

MEAT BARONS BOOST PRICES.

The strike of butcher workmen is an excuse for meat barons to boost prices, although they assure the public that the strike and increased prices is merely a "coincident."

The union says the "big five" packers are maintaining meat prices on a "profiteering level by preventing independent concerns from increasing their business during the strike.

"There are some 25 meat packing concerns in New York and Jersey City against whom no strike has been called," the unionists say. "The 'big five,' however, control the amount of business done by the independents by controlling over 99 per cent of the available slaughtering space in New York and Jersey City.

"Slaughtering can be done only on the ground set aside by city authorities for the purpose. There are only three tracts where this can be done. The 'big five' control two of these tracts completely, and 99 per cent of the other."

The union has demanded that the Government investigate their charges.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph Fitzgerald of the bricklayers, David C. Withers of the teamsters, William H. Scott of the teamsters.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

The Office Employees' Union has appointed a committee to arrange for an entertainment and dance in the near future. The committee is composed of Frank Conklin, Sidney Hester, Lilly Anderson, George Plato and Mabel Box.

LEHLBACH BILL PASSED.

By a vote of 244 to 65 the House passed the Lehlbach reclassification bill, which is supported by organized Federal employees.

The bill reclassifies Federal civilian positions, except the postal service. It fixes rules for advancement and makes possible the transfer of employees between the departments. The principle of equal pay for equal work is established.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 has elected these officers: President, J. J. Rusk; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Decker; business agent, Frank J. McGovern; recording secretary, Fred Wettstein; trustee, S. S. Mills. A second election for vice-president was held last Wednesday, when the polls were open all day. The candidates were R. H. Steward and S. J. Dickson, the latter being the winner.

INCUMBENTS NOMINATED.

Michael Casey, for the past twenty-one years president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, has been nominated for re-election. The same is true of Secretary C. J. Carroll and John P. McLaughlin, secretary-business agent, both of whom, like Casey, have held office for twenty-one consecutive years.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, has been elected by acclamation a delegate from the Brotherhood of Teamsters. The annual election of officers will be held on Wednesday, January 11th.

YOUR INCOME RETURNS.

Collector of Internal Revenue John F. McLaughlin is calling the attention of the taxpayers in the First District of California to the fact that the time is fast approaching for the income tax filing period, which begins January 1 up to and including March 15, 1922. The collector advises the taxpayers to lose no time in the compilation of their accounts for the year 1921. A new and important provision of the Revenue Act of 1921 is that every person whose gross income for 1921 was \$5000 or over shall file a return, regardless of the amount of net income upon which the tax is assessed. Returns are required of every single person whose net income was \$1000 or over, and every married person living with husband or wife whose net income was \$2000 or over. Widows and widowers and persons separated or divorced from husband or wife are regarded as single persons.

Net income is gross income less certain deductions for business expenses, losses, taxes, etc. Gross income includes practically all income received by the taxpayer during the year: In the case of the wage-earner, salaries, wages, bonuses and commissions; in the case of the professional man, all amounts received for professional services; in the cases of farmers, all profits from the sale of farm products and rental or sale of land.

In the making of an income tax return for the year 1921 every taxpayer should present to himself the following questions:

What were your profits from your business, trade, profession or vocation?

Did you receive any interest on bank deposits?

Have you any property from which you received any rent?

Did you receive any income in the form of dividends or interest from stocks or bonds?

Did you receive any bonuses during the year?

Did you receive any profit on the sale of stocks, bonds or other property, real or personal?

Did you act as a broker in any transaction from which you received commissions?

Are you interested in any partnership or other firm from which you received any income?

Have you any income from royalties or patents?

Have you any minor children who are working?

Do you appropriate or have the right to appropriate the earnings of such children? If so, the amount must be included in the return of income.

Has your wife any income from any source whatsoever? If so, it must be included in your return or reported in a separate return of income.

Did you receive any directors' fees or trustees fees in the course of the year?

Did you hold any office in a benefit society from which you received income?

Answers to all of these questions are necessary, the collector says, in order to determine whether a person has an income sufficiently large to require that a return be filed.

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